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مراجعات المتخصص
جروب فريق أصدقاء الكمبيوتر

5th primary

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Theme 1 Lesson 1 Peripheral Devices of the Computer

Computer Peripheral Tools

- **Ethernet Cable and Port**: Connects the computer to the Router, which in turn connects to the internet
- **External Hard Disk**: It is faster than the traditional hard disk (HDD)
- **Flash Drive**: Like USB and SSD, they are very fast
- **HDMI Cable**: Used to transfer audio and video between devices.
- **The Router**: connects multiple devices to the internet via Wi-Fi or an internet cable

Measurement Units

Storage Capacity	internet connection speed	processor speed
bit: Smallest data unit byte: 8 Bits Kilobytes: 1024B (Gigabyte): 1024 KB (Gigabyte): 1024 MB (Terabyte): 1024 GB	Megabits per second (Mbps): The higher the network speed, the better.	Gigahertz (GHz): Which indicates the number of cycles the Central Processing Unit executes per second?

Some Common Problems with Computer Peripherals

The Problem	Its Cause	Suggested Solution
If you try to process a large file and it fails	This often means you don't have sufficient capacity in your graphics card	Close some programs to free up part of the Random-Access Memory (RAM)
If your video call has poor quality	Most likely, the Wi-Fi speed is low	Try using a wired connection instead of wireless
If you cannot store new files	This means you've used up your available storage space	Move some files to an external disk
If your internet isn't working	This means the connection has been lost	Try using a wired connection or contact your Internet Service Provider

Theme 1 Lesson 2 Networks and Their Types

Networks:

groups of people or things connected to each other for a common purpose.

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Types of Networks

- **Internet:**
  - It is a global network that connects computers all over the world.
  - You can access it using a Gateway like a router, whose function is to connect devices to an Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- **Open Networks** Such as (WWW)
- **Local Area Network (LAN)**
  - It connects computers within a home or small office.
  - It can also connect printers and routers.
- **Closed Network:** Such as: (Intranet)

- The Internet is characterized by:
- The internet contains a huge amount of information, like a massive library including books, pictures, videos, and websites.
- Examples of useful sites: The Egyptian Knowledge Bank.

Theme 1 Lesson 3 Smart Communication Systems

Smart Systems and Networks:

- Online shopping
- Sending a text message
- Uploading or Downloading video clips
- Sharing lessons

Computer Networks: 1.Closed networks 2.Open networks

(IOT- Internet of things)

Allows connecting smart devices to the internet via Wi-Fi technology.

Examples of IoT use:

- Controlling home devices through Bluetooth speakers from anywhere
- Wirelessly transferring data between devices over short distances.
- Providing assistive technologies for people with disabilities

For example(Bluetooth speakers -- Screen reader -- and Braille reading)

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Theme 1 Lesson 4 Internet Connection Problems and How to Solve Them

Scientists use some office software like:

- video conferences
- email
- PowerPoint
- Excel
- Word

five steps that may help you solve any problem

1. 1-Identify the Problem
2. 2- Plan Solutions
3. 3- Try the Solutions
4. 4-Review
5. 5. Ask for

The Problem	The Solution
The computer is slow when opening a specific application	•Restart the computer •Check for updates •Delete unwanted applications
Slow browser	Check the Wi-Fi signal Update applications
Slow download speed	•Restart the computer and router •Check internet speed •Delete unwanted applications
No internet connection	•Use a Wi-Fi repair tool •Check the router connection •Restart the router •Contact Internet Service Provider

Theme 1 Lesson 5 :Digital Files and How to Handle Them

Students can find information through:

1. 1. Searching in the school library
2. 2. QR Code
3. 3. Searching on trusted internet

Electronic Device Peripherals:

- Scanner
- Flash Memory
- Key board
- Web Camera

Save data:

Flash Memory
a small, portable device you can connect to the computer transfer them to any other device

(Hard Disk Drive):
save files inside the computer.
very large storage space saves all your files

File Management we organize our files inside the computer in a way that makes it easy for us to find them

The operating system (like Windows) helps us with this by:

- Creating Folders
- Naming Files
- Moving Files

Steps to Create a New Folder:

1) Go to the location where you want to create the folder.
2) Press the right mouse button in any empty space.
3) A menu will appear; place the mouse pointer on the word "New".
4) Choose the word "Folder"
5) The new folder will appear with a temporary name like "New Folder".
6) Type the name you want for the folder,
7) Press the "Enter" key on the keyboard to set the name "Enter".

Theme 1 Lesson 6 : Sharing Information

publish information on an internal network

At Home:
When you want to send a family photo to your brother or sister on the computer at home.

At School:
When you want to send answers to your teacher, or share a project with your classmates in the class.

Sharing Information on the Internet

Information useful for everyone:
When you share scientific information about space or nature on a blog.

General information:
When you want to share a video about a trip to the zoo for your friends around the world to see.

Remember: Never share your personal information like your full name, home address, or phone number on the internet.

Spreadsheets and Sharing Information:

The Mathematical Formula:

we write the equals sign (=) first, then write the operation

- To subtract Cell A1 and Cell B1, we write the following formula: =A1-B1
- To add what's in Cell A1 and what's in Cell B1, we write the following formula: =A1+ B1
- To multiply what's in Cell A1 by Cell B1, we write the following formula: =A1* B1
- To divide what's in Cell A1 by Cell B1, we write the following formula: =A1/ B1

Sort information alphabetically:

1- from the Toolbar
2- Click on the "Data" tab
3-Then on "Sort."

Theme 2 Lesson 1 : Methods for Protecting Data and Information

your personal information

your name | your password | your bank account

Computer hackers can steal your personal information, know your identity

Keeping Information and Property Safe

1-Share less personal information.
2-Use strong and unique passwords
3-Install an antivirus
4-Keep your devices updated constantly
5-Keep backups of your data

Theme2 Lesson 2: Password Management

Examples of Phishing and How It's Done

(Smishing)	(Phishing)
Electronic phishing via Text Messages (Smishing)	Via Short Message Service (SMS) instead of email Hackers send fake emails or messages that look real. click on a link, then they can steal your personal or banking data.

grammatical errors, and requests for a lot of personal information.

To maintain your security

Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- The password (something the user knows)
- A code sent to the phone (something the user possesses

Password Manager Program
Generates unique passwords for you Checks if any of your passwords are weak or have been used by someone else, And alerts you if any of your passwords are stolen.

❋ **Note:** Even if hackers steal your password, they cannot access your account unless they have the temporary code.

Theme 2 Lesson 3 : Ways to Deal with Fraudulent Websites

Fraudulent websites

reward scam sites | scare ware sites | online shopping sites

Fraudulent sites often follow three step

Lure you with something that catches your attention or excites you.
Endanger you by making you click on a link or button, allowing them to collect your personal data or gain access to your device
Exploit you by using your data to make money or harm you through scareware

How to Avoid Falling Victim to Website Fraud

make sure to search online to see if that site is listed among known frauds
attention to any spelling or grammatical errors
Always check the website address

Components of a Website Address (URL)

The Protocol | The Resource Name | The File Path

What to do if you become a victim of fraud?

- You should report to: -Your teacher or a family member.
- Child Helpline. - Cybercrime Combat Administration

Theme 2 Lesson 4: Copyright

What do these rights protect?

Movies | Games | Websites | Pictures | Books

Copyright prevents people from:

1-Copying content without permission.

2-Using content without permission.

If you want to use someone else's work, you must:

-Ask for permission. - mention the rights holder

What works are not covered by copyright?

- Works where the creator died over fifty years ago
- Official documents.
- Facts
- Materials in the public domain

Creative Commons It is a license that allows the use of some works for free under specific conditions.

Pictures:
you need to mention the title, creator's name, link, and type of copyright

For written content
either by direct quotation or by paraphrasing, but you must attribute it to the author.

The International Copyright Symbol:

letter C with a circle around it

Theme 2 Lesson 5: Selecting Digital Sources

How do you use digital sources when conducting research?

Your sources can be websites recommended by your teacher like the Egyptian Knowledge Bank

Facts: are personal viewpoints and beliefs, and they can be debated.

Opinions: are statements whose truth or falsehood can be proven, and everyone can agree on them.

-remember that reliable sources are not just text sites theycan be:

Maps - Graphs -- Tables- Infographics- Pictures -- Videos - Records – Databases

Theme 2 Lesson 6: Documenting Information

How do you document it correctly?

1-Write notes in your own words	❖ Include the author's name and the website address (URL) ❖ if you copy any words verbatim, make sure to put them between quotation marks . ("")
2-Rephrase the author's ideas in your own words	❖ You can change the vocabulary, sentence structure, but make sure you still respect the original work. ❖ if you o quote directly from the text, use quotation marks. And, always explain the source of your quotes
3-Cite your sources at the end of your report	❖ Put a list of references on the "Works Cited" ❖ Arrange them alphabetically by the author's last name, or by title if there is no author. Include the source name, date, website address, ❖ a permanent link (Permalink) use it instead of the website address. ❖ For YouTube videos, mention the uploader's name, publication date, video title, site name, and link to document your sources correctly..

With our best wishes for success